



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

grants; March 18, provisional flag steamship *Julia*, from Cuba, St. Domingo, and Ponce, P. R., with 2 immigrants. Total, 6.

Other subports.—No transactions.

Respectfully,

W. W. KING,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
In Temporary Charge.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Straits Settlements.

Another death from plague at Singapore.

SINGAPORE, February 21, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit for the Department's information copy of a letter from the honorable acting colonial secretary of the Straits Settlements, with memorandum regarding a fatal case of plague which was discovered after death at 51 Kerbau road, Singapore, on the 16th instant.

The case previous to the above occurred on the 1st instant, as already reported.

The usual precautionary measures, as required by the terms of the Venice Convention, are being enforced.

Respectfully,

J. M. CAMPBELL,
Acting United States Vice and Deputy Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Memorandum.]

SINGAPORE, February 17, 1901.

A. Tamil, living at 51 Kerbau road, was found dead in the house yesterday morning. The appearances were suspicious and the body was removed to the mortuary at Tan Tock Seng's Hospital. Examination of blood from the spleen showed plague bacilli in abundance, and this has been confirmed by cultivations. He was a cart driver and is stated to have been ill for fifteen days and to have been in Singapore five months, living in the same house in which he died. The inmates of the house and the adjoining houses (several houses communicate in their upper stories) have been removed to the quarantine station at St. Johns Island.

The usual examinations of persons leaving Singapore for other ports will be carried out from to-morrow as required by the terms of the Venice Convention.

A. W. O'SULLIVAN,
For Acting Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements.

Cholera and plague at Singapore.

MANILA, P. I., February 22, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the United States consular advices give the number of deaths occurring in Singapore from cholera, for the week ended February 2, 1901, as follows: Males, 9; females, 1; total, 10. Bubonic plague, 1.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MANILA, P. I., February 25, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that data on bill of health from Singapore shows a decrease in the cholera at that port. This paper,

April 12, 1901

dated February 15, 1901, gives 17 cases with 12 deaths during the preceding two weeks.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Mortality report of Singapore for January, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., February 22, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith for your information mortality report of Singapore for the month of January, 1901.

This report was compiled by the registrar of births and deaths of Singapore, and was furnished this office by the United States consul-general at that city.

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,

*Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer for the Philippine Islands.*

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Settlement of Singapore mortality report for the month of January, 1901.

	Male.	Female.	Total.		Male.	Female.	Total.
Deaths from—							
Convulsion	14	8	22	Ages at death—Cont'd.	11	10	21
Bronchitis	22	14	36	1 year to 5 years.....	8	6	14
Fever	123	24	147	5 to 10 years.....	23	13	36
Dysentery	18	2	20	10 to 20 years.....	66	9	75
Diarrhea	24	5	29	20 to 25 years.....	190	29	219
Cholera.....	63	5	68	25 to 35 years.....	151	18	164
Smallpox	1	1	1	35 to 45 years.....	87	9	96
Beriberi	104	16	120	45 to 55 years.....	68	15	83
Heart	18	4	22	55 to 75 years.....	11	6	17
Phtisis	123	24	147	75 and above			
Injuries	3	3	3	Total	693	157	850
Debility and age	89	24	113	Nationalities—			
Bubonic plague	1	1	1	Europeans.....	4	4	4
Other causes	86	31	117	Eurasians.....	5	1	6
Unknown	4	4	4	Chinese	556	90	646
Total	693	157	850	Malays	67	48	115
Ages at death—				Indians.....	51	15	66
Unknown	11	11	11	Other nations.....	4	3	7
Under 3 months	39	26	65	Unknown.....	6		6
3 months and under 1 year	28	21	49	Total	693	157	850

Ratio per 1,000 of population, 40.58.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRIA—*Brunn.*—Month of January, 1901. Estimated population, 95,342. Total number of deaths, 134, including diphtheria, 2; measles, 2; scarlet fever, 1, and 29 from tuberculosis.

BAHAMAS—*Dunmore Town.*—Two weeks ended March 29, 1901. Estimated population, 1,472. No deaths and no contagious diseases.

Inagua.—Three weeks ended March 29, 1901. Estimated population, 1,200. Total number of deaths, 2. No contagious diseases.